IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 16 and ending at page 3, line 9 as follows:

--As for the toner seal member, there are two types, in one of which one sheet of film is used to seal ~~steal~~, and a sealing portion of the film is peeled off upon unsealing (easy peal type), and in the other of which the film is torn. In the peeling-film ~~type of feeling the film~~, there ~~are a~~ are the type in which ~~image~~ a cover film and a tear tape are integrated, and upon the unsealing, the tear tape is pulled to tear the cover film by the tear tape (tear tape type), and a type in which one tearable sealing member is used. They are widely used because of their advantages that unsealing strength (resistance) can be decreased and that the width of the opening is controllable. Japanese Laid-open Patent Application Sho 59-13262, Japanese Laid-open Utility Model Application Sho 63-60164, Japanese Laid-open Patent Application Hei 8-328369, and Japanese Laid-open Patent Application Hei 11-72999, for example, show the close methods using a single tearable sealing member. Japanese Laid-open Patent Application Hei 11-102105 proposes a sealing member which is treated by a half cutting process using a laser.--.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 25 and ending at page 9, line 3 as follows:

--The sealant layer 1d is required to assure a sufficient bonding strength relative to the toner supply container (sealing property ~~property!kP~~), and therefore, it is preferably made of a

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copolymer resin material of polyethylene and ethylene=vinylacetate having a thickness of 40-70 μm, preferably 40-60 μm.--.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 15, line 14 and ending at page 16, line 12 as follows:

--As shown in Figure 12, the inclined linear configuration at the end of the extended seal portion 3b may be ~~actuate~~ arcuate, more particularly, concave toward the force D in the peeling direction to approximate the raising of the edge portion 1j so that force can be received at the arcuation, so that the length of the force receiving portion is increased, and therefore, the force is distributed more widely. This further improves the resistance against the peeling force. In this embodiment, the arcuate configuration is given a radius of 20mm at the end portion. This is not limiting, and may be changed properly by one skilled in the art as long as the above-described advantageous effects are provided. The concavity may have a configuration other than an arcuation, if it is generally concave toward the peeling force. Here, the concavity should be shallow in either case, that is, irrespective of whether the configuration is ~~actuate~~ arcuate or not. If the concavity is deep, the intermediate portion of the seal portion 3 cannot properly withstand the peeling force at the end portions of the curve providing the concave configuration. On the contrary, the linear configuration may be convex if the convexity is very small, that is, very close to a rectilinear configuration, as long as the above-described advantageous effects can be provided.--.